REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38, and 40-43 are pending in this application. In the

Office Action[1] mailed September 20, 2006, the Examiner made the following rejections:

> (1) claims 1-4, 6-8, 11, 12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer (Bauer; U.S. Patent No. 5,627,996) in view of Levergood et al. (Levergood; U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0095562);

> (2) claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer in view of Levergood and in further view of Hagersten et al. (Hagersten; U.S. Patent No. 6,308,246);

> (3) claims 1-4, 6-8, 11-12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of Knouse et al. (*Knouse*; U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0074580); and

> (4) claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of *Knouse* and in further view of *Hagersten*.

In view of the following remarks, Applicants respectfully traverse all rejections.

I. Rejection of claims 1-4, 6-8, 11, 12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of *Levergood*

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the

rejection of claims 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38, and 40-43 because a *prima facie* case of

obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims.

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference

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teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). M.P.E.P. § 2142, 8th Ed., Rev. 2 (May 2004), p. 2100-128.

A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established because, among other things, neither *Bauer* nor *Levergood*, taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests each and every element of claim 1.

For example, claim 1 recites, *inter alia*,

> searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the <u>alternate entry</u> comprising the <u>entity name</u> extended by an uncommon string of characters including an <u>expandable sequence</u> (emphasis added).

The Examiner alleges that *Bauer* discloses, at col. 10, lines 1-20 and Figs. 3 and 8, "'the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence' as file entry 803 contain [sic] file name = meeting agenda that is extended by directory 800" (Office action at p. 3). The Examiner further alleges that "the directory consists a pathname-home/jqp/metting [sic] agenda" and that the "pathname is represented as an expandable sequence to contain meeting agenda" (Office action at p. 3). In the passages and figures cited by the Examiner, *Bauer* discloses that a "program determines whether the base name matches the computed alternate file name for the file name 811 of the first entry 801 in directory 800" (column 10, lines 1-5).

The Examiner also alleges that *Bauer* discloses the file name "meeting agenda," where the "pathname" is an "expandable sequence," and that the "next entry," in *Bauer* (Fig. 8) "is represented as an alternate entry."

Even if the Examiner's characterization of the elements of *Bauer* were correct, which is not conceded by Applicants, *Bauer* does not disclose or suggest the claimed relationship between the elements for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites an "alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence" (emphasis added). The "alternate entry" cited by the Examiner in Fig. 8 of *Bauer* is "MEETING.AGE." However, "MEETING.AGE," as shown in Fig. 8 of *Bauer*, does not comprise the "entity name," as recited in claim 1. That is, "MEETING.AGE," (the alleged "alternate entry" in *Bauer*) does not comprise "meeting agenda," (the alleged "entity name").

Furthermore, "MEETING.AGE," the alleged "alternate entry" is <u>not</u> "extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," (or by "pathname," as identified by the Examiner). That is, "MEETING.AGE" does not comprise or is extended by "pathname," as alleged by the Examiner. Therefore, *Bauer* cannot teach or suggest "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1.

The Examiner relies on *Levergood* as allegedly disclosing that "a session identification is used to identify a requesting user." Even if the Examiner's allegations regarding *Levergood* were correct, which is not conceded by Applicants, neither the cited passages, nor any other portions of the *Levergood*, disclose or suggest the step of "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the <u>alternate</u>

entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added).

For at least the reason that the cited references fails to teach each and every element of claim 1, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is improper and should be withdrawn.

Independent claims 11, 18, 19, 29, and 40-42, although of different scope, include similar elements to claim 1. Therefore, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is not supported by the art of record, for at least the reasons set forth above. Moreover, dependent claims 2-4, 6-8, 12, 15-17, 20-22, 24-26, 30-32, 34-36, and 43 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to their respective allowable base claims.

Applicants note that U.S. Patent No. 6,615,237 to Kyne et al. ("*Kyne*") has been cited in the Office action, mailed September 20, 2006. Specifically, **Kyne** was cited in the rejection of claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 35, and 36 (Office action at p. 6) and claim 15 (Office action at p. 8) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). However, the Office action states that these claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of **Levergood**. If the Examiner adheres to the rejections of claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 35, and 36, Applicants respectfully request clarification of the basis for the rejection.

II.   **Rejection of claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer in view of Levergood and in further view of Hagersten**

Claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 were rejected by the Examiner as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Bauer* in view of *Levergood* and in further view of *Hagersten*. As set forth above, neither *Bauer* nor *Levergood* teaches or suggest

at least the step of "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1 and required by claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38.

Hagersten fails to cure this deficiency. That is, *Hagersten* also fails to teach or suggest at least the step of "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1 and required by claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38. Therefore, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established. Claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 are thus allowable over the prior art for the reasons set forth above with respect to their independent claims.

III.   Rejection of claims 1-4, 6-8, 11, 12, 15-22, 24-26, 29-32, 34-36, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of *Knouse*

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-4, 6-22, 24-32, 34-38, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) because a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established because, among other things, neither *Bauer* nor *Knouse*, taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests each and every element of claim 1.

As set forth above, *Bauer* fails to teach a combination including, for example, the step of "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added).

Knouse fails to cure this deficiency. The Examiner cites *Knouse* as allegedly disclosing that "a user ID is used to identify a requesting user" (Office action at p. 20). According to the Examiner, *Knouse* "the user ID is included in a path or string URL and retrieving a web page corresponding to the URL after a server checks user ID of a user so that the user is permitted access to the request document" (¶¶0166-0173; 0011; 0195).

While *Knouse* discloses an "access system," it does not disclose or suggest "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited by claim 1 (emphasis added). Therefore, *Knouse* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Bauer*, and a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 1.

Independent claims 11, 18, 19, 29, and 40-42, although of different scope, include similar elements to claim 1. Therefore, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is not supported by the art of record, for at least the reasons set forth above with regards to claim 1. Accordingly, dependent claims 2-4, 6-8, 12, 15-17, 20-22, 24-26, 30-32, 34-36, and 43 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with regard to their respective allowable base claims.

Applicants note that **Kyne** has been cited in the Office action, specifically in the rejection of claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 35, and 36 (Office action at pp. 21-22) and claim 15 (Office action at p. 24) under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). However, the Office action states that these claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in

view of *Knouse*. If the Examiner adheres to the rejections of claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 35, and 36, Applicants respectfully request clarification of the basis for the rejection.

IV.   Rejection of claims 9-10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Bauer* in view of *Knouse* and in further view of *Hagersten*

Claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 were rejected by the Examiner as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over *Bauer* in view of *Knouse* and in further view of *Hagersten*. Claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 depend from claim 1 and thus include all the elements and limitations thereof. As set forth above, neither *Bauer* nor *Knouse* teaches at least, "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited in claim 1 and required by claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38.

Hagersten fails to cure this deficiency. That is, *Hagersten* also fails to teach or suggest at least, "searching for an alternate entry corresponding to the file system entity, the alternate entry comprising the entity name extended by an uncommon string of characters including an expandable sequence," as recited by claim 1. For at least the reason that neither *Bauer*, *Knouse*, nor *Hagersten*, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests each and every element required by claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established. Therefore, the rejection of claims 9, 10, 13-14, 27-28, and 37-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.
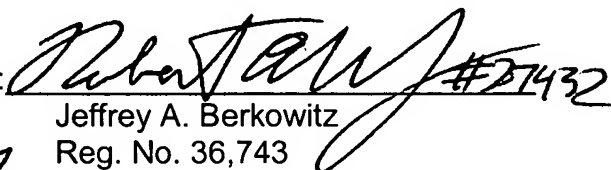
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: January 22, 2006   By: _____

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